

FROM: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security

It would be appreciated if this Office could be furnizled with any available information concerning the individuals listed on the attached sheets.

Attachments:

5 Name Checks

EERTHELOT, Andre MENO
FLICK, Friedrich - MENO
LJUNGQVIST, Rolf - NO//
SURDIN, Maurice (Moshe) memo
WEILL, Jacky Lezard - memo

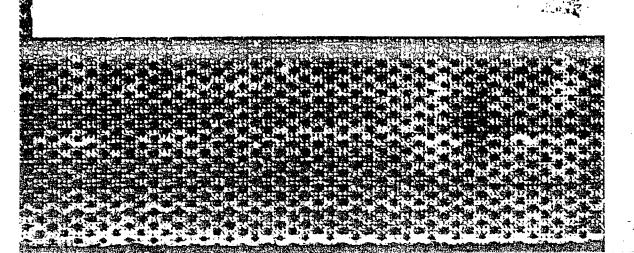
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FOR COORDINATION WITH State Daged

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSUPE ACT DATE 2001 2008



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Dept. of State: Attm: MR. MLTOT B. COULTER

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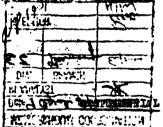
VISAS: Friedrich FLICK (Honismigrant): Request for Security Advisory Opinion
22 CFR 42.42 (1) (2)

- 1. Name: Friedrich FLICK (Monimigrant)
- 2. Birthplace: Ereastal, Gormany
- 3. Date: July 10, 1883
- 4. Occupation: Industrialist
- 5. Sex: Male

- 6. Estimality: German
- 7. Identifying data: Grey hair, blue eyes, 51 10" tall
- Past residence: 1883-1904 Kreuntal, Germany; 1904-1905 Kassel, Germany; 1905-1907 Gologne, Germany; 1907-1915 Kreustal; Germany; 1913-1915 Schwerte/Ruhr, Germany; 1915-1925 Siegon, Germany; 1923-Jamany 1945 Berlin-Gruenewald, Germany, Taubertetr. 25; February 1945-2me 13; 1945 Bed Toels, Germany, Hofgut Sauersberg; June 13, 1945-August 25, 1950 Ffm-Preungesheim, Huernberg, Germany, Landmberg; August 26, 1950-Present Duesselderf, Germany, Hans Robbeck
- 9. Affiliations: See remarks
- 10. Manes of parents: Ernst and Philippine Flick nee Wiske, both deceased
- 11. Hame of spouse: Marie Flick nee Schuss
- 12. Bestination: Pable P. Bueller, 29 Broadway, Bon York, New York
- 15. References: Emrad Adenauer, Charceller, Federal Republic of Germany; Dr. h. c. Embert Pferduenges, Union Sanksenhausen 4, Gelagne, Germany, CDU Deputy of the <u>Dundestag</u>; Mr. E. Strave Hemsel, General Counsel of the Department of Defense, Washington 25, D. G.
- 14. Accompanied by: Wife, Marie Flick

REMARKS: Subject alien has applied for a monimigrant B-1 visa to enable him to visit incrican lusiness friends, including Pable P. Emeller, 29 Broadway,

Hew Tork, for about one menth.



The files of the Berlin

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The files of the Berlin Document Center reveal that applicant became a member of the Masi Party on May 1, 1937, and also belonged to the MANN, DAY, MANN, Verein Doutscher Risenhuettenlente, Schiffahrtetenhuische Gesellschaft, RAN, and Doutsche Augerschaft. The records of the Reichswirtschaftsmanister further reveal that or Document 7, 1938, alien was appointed Vehruiptschaftsfushrer (Chief of Mosencate Defense). As head of Flick industries, he was and is one of the most important German industrialists.

On June 13, 1945, the applicant was arrested by United States Forces in Salaburg on suspicion of orines against peace and humanity and held for trial by the American Military Tribunal No. IV at Fuernberg. The judgments of the Evernberg International Tribunal in the Every, Goering, and other cases served as precedents. On December 22, 1947, Judges Charles B. SEARS, Frank B. RICHMAN and William G. DARISTIANSCH sentenced subject alien to seven years imprisonment (to date from his arrest in 1945) for employment of slave laborers and prisoners of war in his factories, for plunder and spoilation of French steel mills which he operated as trustes during the occupation, and for membership in and substantial contributions to the Himmler Circle of Friends, which gave funds and influence to the SS although aware of its orininal activities. The applicant was confined in Landsberg War Orines Prison and, with time off for good behavior, was released on August 25, 1950.

The above statements are confirmed by the controlled incrican source, which states additionally that on March 12, 1951, incrican intelligence agencies in German, were informed that subject alien was to be considered a possible accurity threat.

It would appear, therefore, that the applicant is inadmissible under Section 212 (a) (29) of the Innigration and Mationality Act of 1952, as interpreted in 22 CFR 42.42 (j) (2), as a war original convicted for activities or conduct contrary to civilization and human decemey.

For two years commoning almost immediately after his release from Landsberg, the prospective visitor was engaged in a running legal battle with the Allied High Commission over deconsentration proceedings instituted against the Flick industries under Allied Law No. 27. The alien's imerican counsel throughout this period was Mr. M. Strave MERRAL, then senior partner of the New York City law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.

Pellowing this litigation

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Fellowing this litigation, Mr. Hensel continued to act as counsel for the applicant and on February 20, 1953, addressed a letter to the United States High Commissioner for Germany, Dr. James B. Comant, petitioning for reversal of the 1947 judgment of the Euernberg Tribunal. The defense alleges that the alien had no central over the source of labor supplied to him by manpower authorities, that the foreign slave laborers employed by Flick industries were better treated than in other camps, that prisoners of war were not amployed in a manner contrary to international law, that the French steel mills operated by the applicant were returned to their owners in better condition than when taken over by German authorities, that the annual contributions to the Keppler Circle were an unavoidable form of life insurance, and that the individual members of the group had no knowledge of the uses to which Himmler's 33 put these donations. It is understood that this letter has gone unanswered.

All of these favorable circumstances, except the point of law cenering the employment of prisoners of war, are brought out fully in the judgment of the Tribunal. It somes as something of a sheek, therefore, to someone reading for the first time the complete statement of the Court, as the responsible consular officer has done, that after this leng accounting therein of extenuating circumstances, the defendant is found guilty of the three counts listed above and sentenced to seven years imprisument. Hevertheless, the conviction for war crizes by a competent tribunal is a recorded fact, and the applicant would therefore appear to be incligible to receive a visa.

To grant visa facilities in this case would seem to constitute a reversal of the Court or an admission of the invalidity of its decision: that is, judicial review by administrative process. From statements made to the Visa Officer by the applicant's German counsel, Baron was PUTHAMMER, himself a former Landsberg inmate and present visa applicant at this post (see Department's OMY No. 35, February 19, 1954), it is clear that this idea is uppermost in Dr. Flick's mind in applying for a visa. It is hardly likely that he finds it necessary or even desirable to visit the United States. He is determined to obtain some form of official vindication, and his petition to the High Commissioner for review has been fruitless. Baron von Puttkamer, however, has stated that should a visa be issued, and should Dr. Flick be able to arrange his affairs to allow for a trip to the United States, he would enter the country from Canada and stay only with friends in the endeavor to avoid publicity.

The applicant has provided a letter of reference, dated February 18, 1954, from the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic. Dr. Kenrad Adenamer, the key portion of which states: "I do not hesitate to declare that Herr Flick was not or is not a Hasi, Fascist or Communist; on the contrary, he has continually supported the domestic and foreign policies of my Covernment with all his strength". A similar letter dated the following

day has been received

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day has been received from Dr. Robert Pferdmenges, former Cologne banker and now member of the Executive Committee of the Christian Democratic faction of the <u>Bundestag</u>.

Dr. Flick's former American sounsel, Mr. Hensel, has since been appointed General Counsel of the Department of Defense and is understood to have nore recently been designated as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Affairs. Mr. Hensel has provided a "To Whom it May Concern" letter duted February 24, 1954, the key sentence of which reads: "I believe that his visit to the United States as a temporary non-immigrant visitor will not in any way endanger the public safety or security of the United States". A copy of Mr. Hensel's letter to Dr. Conant referred to above accompanies the communication. The Consults General rederstands that copies of these statements, as well as photostats of the Adeniuser and Pferdmenges letters, have been furnished to the Department. One cannot help but wonder whether the appointment of his former American counsel to positions of influence in the United States Government has not encouraged Dr. Flick to seek a visa at this time.

Urgent consideration of this request for security advisory opinion is respectfully requested.

ee: SupConGen, U.S. HICOG/Bonn Mr. Loyd V. Steere, Director, POL, U.S. HICOG/Benn

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